THE MAN.

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SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Philadelphia, Capt. Morgan, from London, and the Francis Depau, Capt. Robinson, from Havre, Paris papers to the 7th of June and London to the 5th are received.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The following address from a Committee of the House of Commons to Earl Grey, with the Premier's reply, refers to the composition of the new ministry. It is from a London paper of the 3d June.

"To Earl Grey.

"My Lord—We have heard with deep concern that the changes which have taken place in the Administration might possibly lead your Lordship to contemplate retirement from office.

"Impressed with the firmest conviction that the country is indebted to you for the success of measures the most essential to the public welfare, and assured that your resignation at this crisis would produce consequences most injurious to the peace and prosperity of the community, we venture to express to your Lordship our undiminished confidence in the wisdom with which you have held the reins of government, and our unshaken attachment to those principles which you have so efficiently and consistently maintained. We desire, therefore, to convey to you our anxious hope that you will not be induced to retire from his Majesty's Councils whilst you can continue to preside over them as you have hitherto done, with so much honor to yourself, and so much benefit to the country."

To which the Premier was graciously pleased to return the following answer :—

May 31, 1834.

Dear Lord Ebrington—I received yesterday evening your very kind note accompanying the letter which had been written under the impression that I had determined to retire from the situation which I now hold.

Whether I regard the expressions contained in the letter itself, or the number and respectability of the signatures, I cannot help feeling this to be one of the most gratifying testimonials of confidence and good opinion ever received by any public man.

It imposes on me the duty of making every personal sacrifice that can be required of me, and which can be useful for the support of the principles on which the present administration was formed. But I will not conceal from you, that declining strength makes it extremely doubtful whether I shall be found equal to the task which is thus imposed upon me.

If my endeavors to supply the place of those whose services the country has been so unfortunately deprived of prove successful, it is only by the support of honorable and independent men, in conducting the Government on safe and moderate principles, that I can hope to get through the difficulties which are before me.

Founded on the principles of reform, the present administration must necessarily look to the correction of all proved abuses. But in pursuing a course of salutary improvement, I feel it indispensable that we shall be allowed to proceed with deliberation and caution; and above all, that we should not be urged by a constant and active pressure from without to the adoption of any measures, the necessity of which has not been fully proved, and which are not strictly regulated by a careful attention to the settled institutions of the country, both in Church and State.

On no other principle can this or any other Administration be conducted with advantage or safety.

I am, &c. GREY.

The resolution offered by Mr. Ward in the House of Commons—which we re-published in a former number of our paper—respecting the appropriation of Church Property in Ireland, and which was the efficient cause of the partial breaking up of the Grey Ministry, passed the house by a majority of 276. The commission appointed under this resolution, con tains thefollowing provisions :—

"The expediency of an inquiry into the state of religious and other instruction, and the means of affording the same, now existing in Ireland; it will authorize and appoint the commissioners, any two or more of them, to visit every parish in Ireland, and to ascertain on the spot, by the best evidence which they can procure, there or elsewhere, the number of members of, or persons in communion with the United Church of England and Ireland, in each benefice or parish, distinguishing, in the case of such benefices as comprise more than one parish, the number belonging to each parish separately, and to the union collectively; and also to state the distances of the parishes in each union from each other respectively—to state the number and rank of the ministers belonging to or officiating within each benefice, whether Rector, Vicar, or Curate, and whether resident or non-resident—to state the periods at which divine service is performed in each parish church or chapel, and the average number of persons usually attending the service in each—and to state generally whether those members have been for the last five years increasing, stationary, or diminishing—to ascertain the number of the several other places of worship belonging to Roman Catholics or Presbyterians, or other Protestant Dissenters, and the number of ministers officiating in each—the proportion of the populaiion of each parish, belonging to each of such persuasions respectively—the periods at which Divine service is performed in each of their chapels, and the average number of persons usually attending the service in each, and to state generally whether those numbers have been for the last five years, increasing, stationary, or diminishing.

"To astertain the state of each Parish with reference to the means of Education, the number and description of schools, the kind of instruction afforded therein, the average attendance at each, and the sources from which they are supported; and to state generally whether the members attending the same, have, far the last five years, been increasing, stationary, or diminishing.

"To inquire generally whether adequate provision is now made for the religious institution and for the general education of the people of Ireland. To report to each other circumstances connected with the moral and political relations of the Church Establishment, and the religious institutions of sects as may bring clearly into view their bearings on the general condition of the people of Ireland."

The commission will contain the usual powers to summon persons, to secure the production of evidence, and to administer oaths; to inspect and copy all deeds, records and papers, of all cathedrals, advowsons, and ecclesiastical institutions. It will be aided by a secretary and four clerks.

In the face of these things the clergy of the established church in England are stirring heaven and earth to secure their temporalities.

In answer to a question from Lord Dudley Stuart the Chancellor of the Exchequer said government had no objection to voting some provision for the support of the distressed Polish exiles at present in this country—an announcement which was hailed with general cheering throughout the house.

Mr. Buckingham's motion for a committee of inquiry into the increase of drunkenness throughout the country was opposed by Lord Althorp, on the ground that the subject was not one for legislative interference. The numbers on the division were 67 for the committee, and 48 against it.

In the House of Lords, June 4th, in answer to a question from Lord Landsdowne, Lord Melbourne said, "for the immediate information of the noble Lord, I can state to him that his favorite, Don Miguel, is at present safe on board a British ship of war."

The elections for Edinburgh and Leith had resulted in favor of the Whigs. The Lord Advocate had succeeded in Leith by a majority of 237, and Sir John Campbell, at the close of the second day, was 325 votes ahead of Learmonth for Edinburgh.

The celebrated Catholic Bishop, Rev. Dr. Doyle, died at Carlow, Ireland, on the 31st of May. Dr. Waldron, Catholic Bishop of Killala, died at Arnareo, May 27th.

Mr. Livingston, our ambassador to France, was at Amsterdam.

The Emperor of Russia was about to visit the Crimea.

Queen Adelaide, of England, was to visit Germany in the early part of July.

The Queen of Belgium is said to be again *enciente*.

The Great Tea Sale.—On the 2d of June the East India sales commenced at the East India House, and was fully attended. The quantity of tea declared was 9,000,000 lbs.

Capt. Ross had proceeded to Copenhagen, where he had it in view to engage some greenland seamen, preparatory to another expedition towards the frozen regions of the North Pole

FRANCE.

At Liepvre, a large village on the Lower Rhine, a fire, about the end of May, destroyed 26 houses, and left upwards of 50 families houseless.

Messrs. Carroll, Sheffer & Consell, the editors of the National at Paris, have been sentenced to two months imprisonment, and a fine of 200 francs, for publishing accounts of judicial proceedings contrary to the orders of the court.

Upwards of 400 workmen are at present employed in the Garden of Plants, in building the great gallery of Mineralogy, and the various new Conservatories.

The *Florence Gazette*, of the 24th May, has letters from Tripoli, which announce that disorder and civil war still prevail in that Regency. The number of the insurgents is very great, and imposing forces will be required to subdue them. This result, however, is not despaired of.

Paris, June 6.—The Minister of the Marine has sent circulars to all the commercial ports, with orders to keep the offices for enrolling sailors for the navy, constantly open, and to send to Toulon all that arrive from sea, and have been on shore six months. Previous orders had been issued to put all the ships which are afloat in the ports into repair, so as to be ready for sea on the first notice.

Paris, June 5.—Among the curiosities which M. Ruppel has brought from Abyssinia, are two remarkable manuscripts. One is a Bible, said to contain a new work of Solomon, one or two new Books of Esdras, and a considerable addition to the fifth Book of Esther, all perfectly unknown in Europe. It also contains the Book of Enoch, and fifteen new Psalms, the existence of which was already known to the learned. The other manuscript is a species of code, which the Abyssinians date from the Council of Nice (325,) the epoch at which it was promulgated by one of their Kings. This code is divided into two books: the first relates to canonical law, and treats of the relations of the Church with the temporal power; the other is a sort of civil code. There are also some remarkable hymns, because they present the return of consonancy, the only feature of poetry to be found in Abyssinian literature.

PORTUGAL.

London, June 4.—We yesterday announced the important fact of the final submission of Don Miguel to the superior good fortune of his brother—his departure from Portugal, and the termination, in fact, of the miserable civil war by which that country

has been so long torn. We are now able, from intermediate *Chronicas*, to supply some particulars of the occurrences which preceded the last surrender, and which were necessary to complete the narrative between the great overthrow near Thomar, reported on Monday last, and the present time. It appears, then, that after evacuating Santarem, Don Miguel, with 7,000 or 8,000 followers, in a completely disorganized and dispirited state, crossed the Tagus to the southern side, taking the rather circuitous route of Evora for Elvas. At every step, however, his force became more weakened by desertion or fatigue, but chiefly from the former cause; and pressed by the victory army in the rear, whilst another marched from Montemor to cut him off from the sea, Miguel at last saw no prospect of safety but in an armistice.

A flag of truce was accordingly sent to Marshal Saldanna, who, having no instructions, could give no other answer than that he would immediately send off the proposal by express, to Lisbon. There it was instantaneously repudiated, and the Marshal himself was reproved for being weak enough to listen to any offer of compromise, and for being disobedient to orders for arresting, even for a moment, the onward march of his troops. It is said that one of the conditions proposed by Miguel was, that all his creatures should be continued in the places which they then held; which was, of course, not listened to for a moment. Eventually he surrendered at discretion, and appears to have been thankful for the only terms conceded to him by the Pedroites of shipping himself from the Peninsula without delay. He chose, as we have already stated, a port in the Algarves, at which to embark, and the refuge of an English ship of war, in which he is already upon his way to the country.

Don Pedro, it is said, enjoys his conquests with a becoming spirit of moderation. He has issued a decree of amnesty for all political offences committed since July 31, 1826, entitling those who submit themselves, and take the oath of allegiance to the young Queen, within 48 hours after the publication of the decree, to the restitution and enjoyment of their property. This decree does not include the restitution of ecclesiastical, political and civil offices, nor of crown property, or the oblivion of offences committed against individuals.

The amount of property taken at Elvas, belonging to Don Miguel, amounted to nearly £300,000.

Pedro had been fired upon while travelling on his was to Ramalhao, a country seat near Cintra, about 16 miles from Lisbon. One of the shots entered the coach. The guilty parties escaped. An agent of Miguel had arrived in England to ascertain whether Carlos would be received under the British flag without subscribing any conditions.

A second edition of the London Courier of May 5th, evening says, "we learn from our correspondent at Plymouth, of yesterday's date, that the steamboat Royal Tar had just left that port with M. Mendizabel, Col. de Grand, and several passengers. Don Miguel is understood to be in the Stag frigate, and Don Carlos in the Donegal, for the Mediterranean."

At the earnest solicitation of the British Minister at Lisbon, Don Pedro released Sir John Campbell from prison on the 25th of May.

SPAIN.

The war is still going on in the northern provinces of Spain, the Queen's Generals quarrelling among themselves. The French ambassador at Aranjuez had been grossly insulted and pelted with stones; and it was reported that the Neapolitan and Prussian ministers had demanded their passports, and were about to leave Madrid.

A decree had been issued by the Queen of Spain, granting a permission to return to all Spaniards, including Mina and Vigo.

EGYPT.

A ship had arrived at Zara, from Alexandria, stating Mehemet Ali had made peace with the inhabitants of Mocha, after their leader was made prisoner.

CASUALTY.—We learn that several laborers engaged in excavating the Sixth Avenue, were buried by the sudden caving in of a mass of earth. One of the men, whose name we did not learn, is seriously injured in the lower part of the abdomen, but the rest escaped injury almost miraculously.—*Times.*

DROWNED.—B. C. Allen, Esq., Coroner, reports the death of two persons, yesterday, by drowning, while bathing in the river, opposite the large island. Their names were *James Blake* and *Michael Corley*, natives of Ireland, and industrious laboring men.—*Albany Argus.*

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 18.

☞ As we have now engaged Carriers for all parts of the city, persons who wish the Man delivered regularly at their houses, and to pay by the week, are requested to give their names and residence to one of the Carriers, or send them to the office.

THE STATE PRISON MONOPOLY.

The Commissioners authorized by the last Legislation to report to the next in relation to the State Prison System of discipline and labor in this State, after partially examining the Sing Sing Prison and remaining several days in this city to receive the representations of individuals interested in the subject, have adjourned to meet at the Auburn Prison the last of this month, and we learn from the Albany Argus that after a brief examination of that Prison they will again adjourn to New York.

MORE MOB LAW.—The following paragraph was published in the Journal of Commerce of yesterday:

GRAND GULPH, Miss., June 23.—*Counterfeit U. S. Money.*—On Thursday last, a man calling himself *Curtis*, was followed to this place from Vicksburg, by two gentlemen, and arrested, charged with passing bad money. Several hundred dollars of bills of the United States Bank, consisting principally of five dollar notes, were found in his possession. The engraving is badly executed and the paper very indifferent, and can be detected by the slightest examination. The signatures of the names attached to the bills are all that is about them well executed. Sufficient evidence not being adduced, that the fellow passed the money knowing it to be spurious, he was accordingly discharged. However, in consideration of the firm belief entertained by many of his guilt, several of our public spirited citizens treated the poor fellow to a liberal castigation, to the number of *thirty-nine*, save one, and authorized him to decamp *nolens volens*, instanter, with the express stipulation that in case his *roguish corporocity* was found to remain within our corporate limits fifteen minutes afterward, he would most assuredly meet with a similar repetition of summary justice, and peradventure, much worse. From circumstances connected with the detection of this fellow, we have no doubt but a gang of counterfeiters, and passers of spurious bills, exist, and are lurking about in this section of country, and we would advise the people to be on their guard.

Now, suppose the citizens of Paterson were to imitate the example above recorded, and inflict summary punishment on the managers of the Mechanics' Bank of that place, on the ground of the "firm belief entertained by many of their guilt" in issuing as money that which is prohibited by the Constitution as such, would the Journal of Commerce publish the record of such punishment without comment?

NEW BANK TRICK.—A pretty little manœuvre, though not a very cunning one, has just been enacted by the Biddleites of the British Bank. Mr. B. gets a committee of his partisan merchants of this city to address a letter to him asking him to ease up "the screws," and the Bank Monarch is graciously pleased to reply that he will kindly condescend to *relieve* this panic-stricken distress-straddled community. Of course he does not *tell* them that he has in view the two-fold object of acquiring a reputation for great magnanimity, and of throwing his net around a fresh shoal of mercantile fish, who will find themselves very unfortunately hauled up by the gills to the Bank Bull Ring, about the time of the fall elections.

A MORMON BATTLE.—A letter has been received at Chardon, Ohio, direct from Missouri, which states that a body of well armed Mormons, led on by their great prophet, Joe Smith, laiely attempted to cross the river into Jackson County. A party of the citizens of Jackson county opposed their crossing, and a battle ensued, in which Joe Smith was wounded in the leg, and the Mormons obliged to retreat; that Joe Smith's limb was amputated, but he died three day's after the operation.

ANTICIPATED AMALGAMATION.—The Mercantile Advertiser wishes to get along as comfortably as possible with the business of Mr. Biddle's Bank till the end of its charter, for then, it thinks "all *parties* will *join* in 'asking either a renewal of the *present* or the establishment of a *new* National Bank." *Parties* may amalgamate as much as they please to violate the Constitution and establish a Bank: but the DEMOCRACY, notwithstanding, will go for *Gold against Paper*, till the Bankites are all sent to the plough or some other *useful* occupation. The Mercantile may swear to it, that the Rag Money game is nearly up.

"FAMILY JARS."—Noah, never liking to be on the weak side, recommends an Anti-Bank man for Governor. Webb won't agree to this, but says, "The Bank of the United States" is one of the principles" of the Whig party. The Mercantile, again, says, "We deny this in toto." And so they go—all for "principles, not men."

DOCTRINES OF TORY-WIG CHIEFS.—Mr. Leigh, a United States Senator says, "Those who are obliged to depend upon their daily labor for subsistence, never do, never will, nor never can, enter into political affairs." And Mr. Webster adds "take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor."

MR. BURDEN'S BOAT has made an excursion from Troy. The maximum of her speed was between 15 and 18 miles. She is to undergo an alteration which will take several days, after which, it is thought, she will fulfil the expectations of her enterprising projector.

NORWICH NOT DISGRACED.—The Courier and Enquirer and other papers have published a story of an "abolition riot" at Norwich, Ct., which has no foundation. Norwich has not been disgraced in this way. New York and Newark alone are on the black list.

ACCIDENT.—While several laborers were at work yesterday, in Spruce street, pulling down an old brick house, part of a wall against which a mass of rubbish had been piled fell and buried four of them. They were taken out without much difficulty, and although they were much injured we believe that no one had any bones broken.

THE RIOTS.—Several of the individuals now in prison on a charge of being concerned in the late riots; were yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury. The cases of those who are out on bail will come before the next grand jury.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A young man by the name of Jacob Olmar, was, on the 7th inst., about two miles West of the village of Elyria, Ohio, killed by the fall of the limb of a tree.

SUICIDE.—L. C. Lamar, a Judge of Georgia, shot himself through the head on the 4th instant, in a moment of mental alienation.

VERA CRUZ, *June 12th*, 1834.—In my last I told you it was my firm belief the country would not be long in peace, after the law against the clergy. I also mentioned to you that the South Americans are too *vicious* and too *ignorant* to live under a Republican form of Government. What I said is now accomplishing; Santa Anna, who called himself a *Liberal*, is now at the head of the military, clergy, and aristocracy of the country, under the pompous appellation of *Jefe Supremoy Protector* of the nation, and no doubt *will soon be crowned Emperor.*

If you look over the other sections of this vast continent, you will see that all the chiefs, who denominate themselves Presidents, are more or less despots than the late *Fernando VII.*, and they all aim at a crown.

Business in consequence is at a stand,—civil war, anarchy and bloodshed will result, and desolate the whole Republic.—*Correspondence of Jour. of Com.*

THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. FORREST last evening, was attended by one of the most numerous and respectable audiences that either theatre in this city has been graced with in a long time; and never, at any period of his brilliant theatrical career, was his acting witnessed with more interest, or rewarded with more hearty applause. His reception on first entering upon the stage last night was enthusiastic beyond that which has marked the public regard for any other performer within our recollection; and the plaudits, loud and long, which resounded through the theatre on the falling of the curtain, expressed, in a way not to be misinterpreted, the sense entertained by this community of the general merits, professional and personal, of this extraordinary actor and exemplary man, as well as the warm approbation of the audience of the masterly personation with which he last night closed, for a long time, if not forever, his short but very brilliant theatrical career. On the conclusion of the tragedy Mr. Forrest came before the audience to take his leave of this community, and as soon as the applause and cheering subsided, he addressed the house in a few exceedingly appropriate remarks, eloquent beyond any speech we have ever heard delivered from the stage.

He said that once more, and perhaps for the last time, he felt himself called upon to acknowledge, with heartfelt gratitude, an additional honor, to the untold heap of kindnesses, which, from the beginning of his career to the present moment, the citizens of New York, with characteristic generosity, had unceasingly bestowed upon him. "If, in the course of my theatrical existence," said Mr. Forest, (and we think we repeat is very words),—"an existence rendered smooth and pleasant to me by your indulgence, I have achieved any thing to merit your golden opinions, the end for which I labored is attained, and one of the wishes dearest to my heart completely gratified."

Mr. Forrest observed, that whatever exertions he had used towards advancing the interests of American dramatic letters, with a view to the ultimate establishment of a National Drama, were nobly sustained by the liberal and efficient aid of the public, and were amply repaid by their generous and ready approbation.

Within a short time, he said, he should embark for Europe, wither he was going to enjoy a respite from theatrical labors, and not, as had been supposed, from professional considerations. "And why not?" —Mr. Forrest said was a question which had been frequently asked of him—"why not perform in England? You may there reap a rich harvest of honor and emolument." "My answer," said he, "is this: to deserve and enjoy the good opinion of the intelligent American Public bears with it reward enough to satisfy all my aspirings, both after fame and emolument; and I should blush for that servile and degraded spirit, that could deem the English stamp, in our country, necessary to the formation of a complete and current reputation." This sentiment, which we give as nearly as possible in the words used by Mr. Forrest, was responded to by the hearty and unanimous acclamations of the audience. Mr. Forrest then resumed, and apologised for the digression into which he had been led by his feelings. He came, he said, to bid the audience farewell; and to express a hope that this their parting might not wholly divide them—might not sunder their recollections of each other—that he by them might not be forgotten; and he assured them he should carry into foreign lands an indelible remembrance of the kind and liberal feelings with which they had always regarded his humble efforts. He trusted, he said, that this mutual recollection might be cherished—that he might have reason to say, with the divine Shakspeare—

"Our separation so abides and flies,
That you, remaining here, yet go with me,
And I, hence fleeting, still remain with you."

Mr. Forrest concluded by expressing in glowing terms, an earnest wish that every earthly happiness might crown those whom he was now called upon to bid reluctantly farewell. He then retired from the stage, greeted by one of the heartiest and most unanimous expressions of public regard that ever the walls of a theatre resounded with. There have been few actors whose popularity was as widely spread and deeply seated as Mr. Forrest's—and few, indeed, who, either professionally or personally, so well deserved the good opinion of their fellow men. —*Evening Post.*

MUTINEERS.—The Emily, arrived at New London, from Pernambuco, has brought home three passengers, mutineers of a New Bedford brig.

POLICE OFFICE—July 5th.

PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF COLD WATER.—Miss Ann Anderson, one of the unblushing fair, waa found in a state of intoxication in Thomas street, pacing the sidewalks with a lighted candle in her hand, which she carried to illuminate her path. She thinks the Corporation ought to provide better street lamps, and all her acquaintances think so too. The other night she was walking down Anthony street, to see if she could'nt find her husband (who sometimes gets drunk) when in passing by a mud gutter at Centre street, she unfortunately missed her foot hold, and on awaking the next morning she was surprised to find herself about ten feet below the surface of the earth. This was a terrible situation, from which she was miraculously relieved by the driver of a corporation dirt-cart, who, in cleaning out the sewer, shovelled her into his cart, along with his other rubbish. This all proceeded from the want of light; for if she could have seen two inches before her nose, she never would have been placed in so awkward a plight. On last evening she had resolved to secure herself from again plunging into the abyss of a mud gutter. When she set out from home early in the evening, she stopped into Aunt Dorca's store, and drank a whole quart of cold water. A few minutes after, finding her thirst unabated, she drank again, and kept on drinking cold water, and nothing but cold water, until she found herself pretty drunk, without any mistake. About this time, she had to drink a pint of brandy to sober her, which produced the desired effect.—She recollected nothing further, until she found herself caged up in the watch house. The Magistrate recommended the prisoner to the agreeable attentions of Captain Swaim, a remarkably modest and polite young gentleman, as many can testify.—*Times.*

We join cordially with our cotemporaries in commending the prudent and praiseworthy course pursued by the colored population of this city during the recent disturbances. Their prospects have been seriously injured, and in many instances their property has been destroyed. Now, when the plots are over, something should be done to relieve the necessities of this class of our population.—*Times.*

The Legislature of New Hampshire, have passed a number of resolutions sustaining the administration and in opposition to the Bank. They request Senator Bell to resign his seat. The vote was unanimous in the Senate, and stood 163 to 62 in the House, on their adoption. What a Wig "*victory!*"

COL. BENTON'S VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Orb says—"The enthusiastic reception which Colonel Benton met with from the democratic citizens of Philadelphia, is gall and wormwood to the friends of the Bank, and their presses are diligent in giving a false impression abroad. Colonel Benton, in addition to the public honors, the heartfelt applause bestowed upon him wherever he went, was visited at his lodgings by upwards of 3000 democratic citizens, who were anxious to commune personally with one who has shown himself so staunch and efficient in the good cause.

In company with several of his fellow citizens, the Colonel employed the little leisure afforded by his short visit, in examining the various objects of interest in the city and its environs, and wherever recognized, he received the spontaneous tokens of popular approbation, the more gratifying as they were scarcely to be anticipated by a stranger in the city of the Bank. The Pennsylvanian says:—It was Colonel Benton's first visit to Philadelphia; but if he shares the feelings of those to whom the visit was made, it will not be his last."

An idea seems to be entertained that the city treasury is liable for the amount of damages sustained by individuals from the assaults and depredations of the late mobs. This is not so; and we therefore renew our suggestion that a subscription be set on foot to indemnify the poor blacks who have suffered in person or property during the recent tumult—*Post.*

GETTYSBURG *July* 14.—We regret to state, that information has been received, that the Rev. John Herbst, lately of this borough, who was on his return here from Cincinnati, was lost overboard from a steamboat on the 4th inst. about one day's run from Cincinnati, and before assistance could be rendered, was drowned. His intellect was amongst those of the first order, his social qualities remarkable.—*Sentinel.*

DEATH OF CITIZEN GENET.—Edmund C. Genet, died at his residence in Schodack, Rensselaer Co. on Wednesday forenoon, after an illness of two days. Mr. Genet came to this Country as Minister of the French Republic, soon after the Revolution and when superceded, took up his permament residence among us as a private citizen.—*Alb. Ev. Journal.*

Fine ripe PEACHES and green CORN were in Baltimore market on Friday last—the former selling at $1 25 the peck—the latter 37 1-2 cents per dozen. Peaches have made their appearance in the New York market also; but they are as yet not very tempting to the appetite.

ANOTHER DEATH BY DRINRING COLD WATER.—One of the Poles who arrived in the Austrian frigates, died yesterday afternoon in consequence of drinking cold water when over-heated. The mortality caused by the immoderate use of cold liquids, has been very alarming this season, and should serve to caution people against indulging themselves by drinking injudiciously.—*Times.*

On Sunday morning last, Mr. NICHOLAS BIDDLE President of the Bank of the United States, arrived here with his family, and took lodgings on the Hill, at the Bellevue Hotel.—*Newport Rep.*

*** The first volume of "The Man," (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents. A few sets, also, of the present volume may be had.

☞ Our friends, who are personally known to us, are invited to recommend suitable persons as agents of the Man, in the principal cities and villages having a daily communication with New York, where the paper is not already introduced We hereby return our thanks for what has already been done in this way.

☞ A few extra copies of this paper containing the *Declaration of Independence* and the *Constitution of the United States*, are for sale at our office.

MARRIAGES.

July 14, at Providence, R. I. on the 14th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. William Waite Comstock, of the House of Van Schaick & Comstock, N. York, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Capt. W. Comstock, of the former place.

July 14, at St. Thomas's Church, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. J. T. Messenger, Mr. Thomas Messenger, of the firm of T. & H. Messenger, in this city, to Miss Ann, daughter of the late Thomas Messenger, of England.

DEATHS.

July 1, at Albany, suddenly, Tuesday last, Mr. James Hunter, late Editor of the Albany Daily News, aged 38.

July 15, Mr. Nicholas Aiker, aged 55 years, native of Tournay, Belgium.

July 16, William Edward, infant son of David M. Moore, aged 4 months.

July 16, Delia A. daugter of Abraham Rosette, aged 11 years and 10 months,

July 17, Alexander Calchill, aged 82 years, a native of Kirkintilloch, Scotland, for the last fifty years a resident of this city.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED,

Packet ship Philadelphia, Morgan, London, Portsmouth
Ship Frs. Depau Robinson, Havre, June 21.
Brig Iko, Wightman, Jacksonville, E. F., 5 ds
Schr Squanto, Smith, Tobasco, 38 days.
Schr Columbia, Teal, Richmond.
Schr Oliva Bell, Copes, Virginia.
Sloop Gen. Mina, Corson, Virginia.
Schr Garland, West, 2 ds fm Nancy River.
Schr Wasp, Worth, 5 ds fm Richmond.
Schr George Washington, Carson, 4 ds fm Philadelphia
Schr Seneca, Haff, 3 ds fm York River
Schr Canton, Dillingham, 9 ds fm Key West.

CLEARED,

Ships Platina Morrison, Gibraltar; Havanna, Lane Havana Bremen, of and for Bremen; brigs Iyanough, Snow, Maderia; Dr. Franklin, Gage, St. Eustatia and Curacoa; Guinare, (Br.) Hughson, St. Johns, N. B.; Victory, Trott, Bath; schrs George, Coady, St. Johns, N. B.; Mediterranean, Ireland, Philadelphia; Tre-mont, Reid, Boston.

Brigs Panhope, Gay, Norfolk, Va.; Samaritan, McKenzie, Gibralter and Market; Erie, Valparaiso, N. S. Bremen barque Favorite, Anas, Bremen, Cassper; schrs Alexandria, Heald, Georgetown, D. C.; Wm. Wallace, Barker, Boston; Madrid, Fox, St. Thomas.

PASSENGERS.

In the Philadelphia, from London—Capt. O'Brien, R. N. lady and 2 daughters; Mrs. Vidal & 2 sisters; Mrs. Mitten, Mrs. Cassel, Miss Abram, Miss Price, Mrs. Cole and son, Mr. S. Dare and lady, Mr. Wright and lady, Mr. James Fox, Lieut. Wm. R. G. M. Brusnell, B. Army, of England; Mons. S. Dassant, of Bordeaux; Mr. T. G. Hiler, of Marseilles; Mr. Wight, lady and child, of Boston; Mrs. Grice, Mr. Samuel S. Whitney, Mr. E. A. Brown, of New York, and 110 in the steerage.

In the Frs. Depau, from Havre—Mrs. Hay, Madam Foubert, and 236 in the steerage.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! Price reduced to 37½ cents.
jy 14

(On a first glance at the manuscript of the following, we were about to consign it, without ceremony, to a pile of "Rejected Communications" something smaller than "Holt's Hotel;" but a second glance showing us the magic words "A Subscriber," at the foot indicating that the production came from one who was paying our carrier six cents a week, of which six *four* fall to our share, we, *of course*, could do no less than publish it. So here it is, word for word.)

FOR "THE MAN."

TO MISS POLLY NINCOMPOOP.

Farewell, my love, but ere we part,
Again I'll press you to my heart,
Again my vows of love repeat,
So witness Heaven, without deceit.

Those vows that oft to you I made—
Those vows that answering you repaid,
While each to other fondly swore,
Faithful to love till life was o'er.

Then fare thee well, my own true love,
For I must roam like Noah's dove—
But ne'er will meet with peace or rest
Till billow'd once more on thy breast.

Now, Miss Nincompoop, you may presume that I am *arrogating* you with a sycophantic epistle, but I an't, I am as verity to you as the man that is *procumbent in the lunar*. You appear to me, to be as eduleorate as the bee that sucks the honied dew from the snow-drops. Oh, Miss Nincompoop, you appear to me as though you had been *supercelestial ized* by the ubiquity God, and if you will only consent to *amalgamate* with me in the hymenial bands of matrimony you shall always be *engleeing* the voluptuous of this alluring world. This epistle may be *supervention* to you, but you may rest assured that my *core* is not superincumbent on any other lass but you, and O that that the Heavens may smile upon you! O! methinks if you and I should ever have the complacency of meeting one another we will have a *synod*. I also think if you and I get married we will go down to Mr. Holt's hotel, and compensate him *cinque* dollars to let us ascend into the top of his dome to take a *synopsis* of the city of New York. I remain yours for ever, if you say so,

BILLY THE SHAVER.

Mr. EDITOR—Will you please to divulge the above lines and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

PETER PINDARICS.

A milkmaid with a very pretty face,
Who lived at Acton,
Had a black cow, the ugliest in the place,
A crooked back'd one,
A beast as dangerous too, as she was frightful,
Vicious and spiteful,
And so confirm'd a truant that she bounded
Over the hedges daily, and got pounded.
'Twas all in vain to tie her with a tether.
For then both cord and cow eloped together.

Arm'd with an oaken bough, (what folly!
It should have been of birch, or thorn, or holly,)
Patty one day was driving home the beast,
Which had, as usual slipp'd its anchor,
When on the road she met a certa in Banker,
Who stopp'd to give his eyes a feast
By gazing on her features crimson'd high
By a long cow-chase in July.

"Are you from Acton, pretty lass?" he cried;
"Yes,"—with a curtesy she replied,
"Why then you know the laundress, Sally Wrench?"
"She is my cousin, Sir, and next door neighbor."
That's lucky—I've a message for the wench,
Which needs despatch, and you may save my labor.
Give her this kiss, my dear, and say I sent it.
But mind, you owe me one—I've only lent it."

"She shall know," cried the girl, as she brandish'd her bough,
"Of the loving intentions you bore me;
But as to kiss, as there's haste you'll allow
That you'd better run forward and give it my cow,
For she, at the rate she is scampering now,
Will reach Acton some minutes before me."

CLOTHES CATHING FIRE.—Many affecting and fatal accidents have happened, and are frequently recurring, particularly to children, and females in the higher ranks of life, *from their clothes catching fire*, most of which might be prevented, were the two following simple facts universally known and practically applied,—*that flame has a tendency to mount upwards; and that air is essentially requisite for supporting it.* When the clothes of females take fire, as the fire generally begins at the lower parts of their dress, so long as they continue in an upright posture, the flames, naturally ascending, and meeting with additional fuel as they rise, become more powerful in proportion; whereby the neck, the head, and other vital parts of the body are liable to be most injured; and, by running from one part of the room to another, or from one apartment to another, as is most frequently the case, the air, which is the fuel of fire, gains free access to every part of their apparel, and feeds the increasing flame. In such cases, the sufferer shou'd instantly throw her clothes over her head, and roll or lie upon them, in order to prevent the ascent of the flames and the access of fresh air. When this cannot conveniently be effected, she may still avoid great agony, and save her life, by throwing herself at full length on the floor, and rolling herself thereon. Though this method may not, in every case, completely extinguish the flame, it will to a certainty retard its progress, and prevent fatal injury to the vital parts. When assistance is at hand, the bystanders should immediately wrap a carpet, a hearth rug, a great coat, or a blanket around the head and body of the sufferer, who should be laid in a recumbent position, which will prove a certain preventive from danger. During the year 1813, the author noted down more than ten instances, recorded in the public prints, of females who were burnt to death by their clothes catching fire, all of which might have been prevented, had the simple expedients now stated been resorted to, and promptly applied.—*Dick on Diffusion of Knowledge.*

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

☞ Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost

RATES OF INSURANCE.

$25 and under,		$0 50 cents.
50	do.	75
100	do.	1 00
1000	½ per cent.	
2000	½ do.	
5000	¼ do.	

Any sum above $5000, such premium as may be agreed on.
my17 tf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost on Saturday evening, on the stoop of 147 Leonard street, a small Pocket Book containing between Ninety and a Hundred Dollars, the exact amount not known; with a Note payable to Patrick Brady, five days after date, signed by Barney Machin, Thomas Bede, John Machin, and Jam s Murphy, and other small papers. Any person having found said Pocket Book and its contents shall receive the above reward by returning it to Edward Sherlock, 145 Leonard street. The money is the property of poor man. jy15 3t*

G. W. ROBBINS—BOOT MAKER—Takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has long contemplated the manufacturing of LADIES' SHOES, agreeably to the expressed wish of a number of his friends and patrons; but knowing that competition in that, as well as almost every other business, is great, and being determined never to undertake it unless he felt confident he should be able to get up an article equal, if not superior, to any thing in the market; and being unacquainted with that branch of the business, he has deferred it until an opportunity of getting some competent person to undertake it should present itself. It is with pleasure that he informs the public that he has now engaged the services of one who is fully competent to the task, and is therefore prepared to execute any orders for Ladies' Shoes that may be entrusted to him, at his establishment, 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. (jy11 tf

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHEKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHEKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes' cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES and POERSCHEKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. je26tf

DAVID B. COOK & C. MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spunged and pressed. jy9 tf

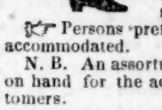
WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper, and by Edward Earle, Paterson, N. J.

Gouge's American Banking System,	Price $1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold,	75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c.	18
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c.	20

jy 18

GOUGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street je2

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17



GEORGE W. ROBBINS, BOOT MAKER, 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Pumps, and Slippers, made in the first style, of the best materials, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Persons preferring French or English Leather can be accommodated.

N. B. An assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of strangers as well as customers. je 20tf

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the Instruments of their manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my24

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and Whitestreet, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have sacking bottoms so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my24

ROOF COVERING WITH TIN PLATE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he attends personally to the business of covering roofs with tin. The great advantages of tin roofs are, that one half of the timber required for slate is sufficient—that when well put on, they will last from 80 to 100 years—that they are not at all liable to get out of repair, while the expense is about the same as for slate, and that the roof may be made *flat*, when necessary or desirable The utility of this plan has been well authenticated by many gentlemen in different parts of the United States who have had buildings covered.

The public are particularly requested to call and examine his plan at 204 Canal street.

W H. SWEET. 204 Canal st. my16

COBBETT'S WORKS.—English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street:

American Gardener,	Ride in France,
Guide to Emigrants,	Woodland,
Cottage Economy,	Poor Man's Friend,
Manchester Lectures,	Rural Rides,
French Grammar,	English Grammar,
O'Callagan on Usury,	Paper against Gold,
Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.)	Letters from France
Year's Residence in America,	Treatise on Corn,
Advice to Young Men,	Twopenny Trash, (bound.)
History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.	
REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832.	mh11

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE STORE.—*WM. H. SWEET* respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders, both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the *corner of Canal and Hudson streets*, where he will compete with any workman in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.

STOVES of the most approved patterns, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.

Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.

Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual.

my24 W. H. SWEET.

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price $1 00. je2

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, a year,	$30 00	One square, a month,	$3 00
" 6 months,	15 00	" 2 weeks,	2 00
" 3 months,	7 50	" 1 week,	1 50
" 2 months,	5 00	" 1 time,	75

☞ All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.